

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Kevin King, #251185,

Plaintiff,

vs.

John Ozmint, Dir. of S.C.D.C.;  
Carl Frederick of S.C.D.C.;  
S.C.D.C. State Classification, Head Quarters;  
Valerie Whitiker, B.R.C.I. Warden;  
Janice Montgomery, Grievance Office,

Defendant(s).

) C/A No. 0:05-3254-GRA-BM

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**REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

This action was originally filed by the Plaintiff, pro se, in the South Carolina Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judicial Circuit. In his Complaint, Plaintiff, an inmate with the South Carolina Department of Corrections, alleges violations of his constitutional rights. Since Plaintiff alleges violations of his federal constitutional rights, this case was removed to federal court by the Defendants on November 21, 2005.

The Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56, Fed.R.Civ.P., on February 17, 2006. As the Plaintiff is proceeding pro se, a Roseboro order was entered by the Court on February 23, 2006, advising Plaintiff of the importance of a motion for summary judgment and of the need for him to file an adequate response. Plaintiff was specifically advised that if he failed to respond adequately, the Defendants' motion may be granted, thereby ending his case. However, notwithstanding the specific warning and instructions as set forth in the

*[Handwritten signature]*

Court's Roseboro order, Plaintiff has failed to file any response to the Defendants' motion for summary judgment, which is now before the Court for disposition.<sup>1</sup>

In reviewing Defendants' motion for summary judgment, it is significant to note that Defendants argue, inter alia, that Plaintiff has himself moved to dismiss this action, albeit in the wrong court. Specifically, Defendants have submitted a copy of a "motion to dismiss" signed by the Plaintiff and dated December 13, 2005, in which Plaintiff seeks dismissal of the case King v. Ozmint, et al., C/A 05-CP-40-4816. This motion was filed in the South Carolina Court of Common Pleas, and Defendants note that this was the case number assigned to this case by the Fifth Judicial Circuit prior to Defendants' removal of this case to federal court. Taken in conjunction with Plaintiff's failure to respond to Defendants' motion for summary judgment, it is readily apparent that Plaintiff no longer wishes to pursue this matter.

### Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, it is recommended that the Plaintiff's motion to dismiss and the Defendants' motion for summary judgment both be **granted**, and that this case be **dismissed** with prejudice.

The parties are referred to the Notice Page attached hereto.

Bristow Marchant  
United States Magistrate Judge



Columbia, South Carolina  
May 2, 2006

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<sup>1</sup>This case was automatically referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for all pretrial proceedings pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B) and Local Rule 73.02(B)(2)(d) and (e), D.S.C. The Defendants have filed a motion for summary judgment. As this is a dispositive motion, this Report and Recommendation is entered for review by the Court.



**Notice of Right to File Objections to Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation**  
**&**  
**The Serious Consequences of a Failure to Do So**

The parties are hereby notified that any objections to the attached Report and Recommendation (or Order and Recommendation) must be filed within ten (10) days of the date of its filing. 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Based thereon, this Report and Recommendation, any objections thereto, and the case file will be delivered to a United States District Judge fourteen (14) days after this Report and Recommendation is filed. Advance Coating Technology, Inc. v. LEP Chemical, Ltd., 142 F.R.D. 91, 94 & n. 3 (S.D.N.Y. 1992). A magistrate judge makes only a recommendation, and the authority to make a final determination in this case rests with the United States District Judge. See Mathews v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261, 270-271 (1976); and Estrada v. Witkowski, 816 F. Supp. 408, 410 (D.S.C. 1993).

During the ten-day period, but not thereafter, a party must file with the Clerk of Court specific, written objections to the Report and Recommendation, if he wishes the United States District Judge to consider any objections. Any written objections must *specifically identify* the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made *and* the basis for such objections. Failure to file written objections shall constitute a waiver of a party's right to further judicial review, including appellate review, if the recommendation is accepted by the United States District Judge. See United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91, 94 & n. 4 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Schronce v. United States, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984); and Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841, 845-47 & nn. 1-3 (4th Cir. 1985). Moreover, if a party files specific objections to a portion of a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation, but does not file specific objections to other portions of the Report and Recommendation, that party waives appellate review of the portions of the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation to which he did not object. In other words, a party's failure to object to one issue in a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation precludes that party from subsequently raising that issue on appeal, even if objections are filed on other issues. Howard v. Secretary of HHS, 932 F.2d 505, 508-509 (6th Cir. 1991). See also Praylow v. Martin, 761 F.2d 179, 180 n. 1 (4th Cir.) (party precluded from raising on appeal factual issue to which it did not object in the district court), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1009 (1985). In Howard, *supra*, the Court stated that general, non-specific objections are *not* sufficient:

A general objection to the entirety of the [magistrate judge's] report has the same effects as would a failure to object. The district court's attention is not focused on any specific issues for review, thereby making the initial reference to the [magistrate judge] useless. \*\*\* This duplication of time and effort wastes judicial resources rather than saving them, and runs contrary to the purposes of the Magistrates Act. \*\*\* We would hardly countenance an appellant's brief simply objecting to the district court's determination without explaining the source of the error.

Accord Lockert v. Faulkner, 843 F.2d 1015, 1017-19 (7th Cir. 1988), where the Court held that the appellant, who proceeded *pro se* in the district court, was barred from raising issues on appeal that he did not specifically raise in his objections to the district court:

Just as a complaint stating only 'I complain' states no claim, an objection stating only 'I object' preserves no issue for review. \*\*\* A district judge should not have to guess what arguments an objecting party depends on when reviewing a [magistrate judge's] report.

See also Branch v. Martin, 886 F.2d 1043, 1046 (8th Cir. 1989) ("no de novo review if objections are untimely or general"), which involved a *pro se* litigant; and Goney v. Clark, 749 F.2d 5, 7 n. 1 (3rd. Cir. 1984) ("plaintiff's objections lacked the specificity to trigger *de novo* review"). This notice, hereby, apprises the parties of the consequences of a failure to file specific, written objections. See Wright, *supra*; and Small v. Secretary of HHS, 892 F.2d 15, 16 (2nd Cir. 1989). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing addressed as follows:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk  
 United States District Court  
 901 Richland Street  
 Columbia, South Carolina 29201